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ABSTRACT

Continuing the question/answer format method of instruction used in the two previous units, this third and last part of a guide to the M.I. King Library deals with reference material and library search strategy. Each section focuses on a specific type of reference book, describes its functions and features utilizing many excerpts from representative works, and mentions significant titles. The categories covered include dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries and indexes, almanacs and yearbooks, and special indexes. How to find reference sources in the card catalog is explained, and a list of librarians in the reference department is provided as a personal resource for students. Finally, an overview of library search strategy is presented in a flow chart of decision points with references to salient pages in the three units of the guide. (JD)

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THE TAMING OF THE DINOSAUR:

A KEY TO LIBRARY RESOURCES

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UNIT 3...REFERENCE MATERIAL
LIBRARY SEARCH STRATEGY

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CONTENTS

		page
I	INTRODUCTION	2
II	DICTIONARIES	4
III	ENCYCLOPEDIAS	10
IV	BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND INDEXES	17
V	ALMANACS AND YEARBOOKS	24
VI	SPECIAL INDEXES	29
VII	FINDING REFERENCE SOURCES	34
VIII	LIBRARY SEARCH STRATEGY	38

"In statesmanship get the formalities right, never mind about the moralities"
M. Twain

I INTRODUCTION

Some books in the library's collection are maintained separately from the regular collection. These books are known as reference books and function to provide users with specific information. These are not books to be read like a novel; rather, they are books containing information which has been gathered from a large number of sources, then organized and indexed to provide quick access to specific information.

To understand more fully the function of the reference collection, it is convenient to consider the collection as serving two related functions. A particular reference book may function exclusively in one of these capacities or it may function in both capacities. First, the collection may contain the information actually sought. An encyclopedia article on Kentucky or population statistics of Kentucky from an almanac are examples of this function of the reference collection. Second, the collection may be a guide to the sources which actually contain the needed information. This function of the reference collection is similiar to that of the card catalog and of periodical and newspaper indexes: as a basic tool for discovering sources of information and knowledge.

In this Unit we have divided the reference collection into five areas: Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Biographies, Almanacs and Yearbooks, and Special Indexes. The approach is to present an overview of these areas so that you become aware of the existence of these types of informational sources. No one expects you to memorize long lists of titles. A knowledge of the type of materials available is all that is necessary and will serve you well. Greater familiarity will come naturally as use of these resources increases.

A reference book may serve exclusively as a listing of other sources, or, as in this article on Kentucky from ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, an article may begin by presenting specific information and may end with a bibliography listing other sources to consult for further information.

KENTUCKY, kĕn-tŭk'ĕ, one of the East South Central States of the United States. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the low-water mark on the north bank of the Ohio River forming the dividing line; on the east by West Virginia and Virginia; on the south by Tennessee; and on the west by Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. The name Kentucky and its earlier forms, including Cane-tuck-ee, Cantucky, Kain-tuck-ee, Kentuckee, and Kentucke, have been accepted as either Iroquois or Cherokee in origin. Among meanings attributed to the name have been "dark and bloody ground," "prairie" or "meadow land," "barrens," "tomorrow," and "land of tomorrow."

State seal

Total area
—Land area
—Water area
Latitude

of the United States (1949–1953), was returned to the Senate in 1954, serving until he died in 1956. Recent senators from Kentucky include John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton.

One action that attracted national attention to Kentucky in recent years was the peaceful integration of all its public schools. Another was a constitutional amendment (ratified in 1955) lowering the voting age from 21 to 18. In 1966 voters once again defeated attempts to revise the state's patchwork constitution.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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II DICTIONARIES

Traditionally, dictionaries have been used to determine the meaning, spelling, and pronunciation of words. A commonly used dictionary for this purpose is WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. This is an unabridged dictionary. The term "unabridged" indicates that the dictionary contains hundreds of thousands of words and that definitions are quite detailed. The definitions contained in WEBSTER'S THIRD reflect how the language is being used today. Smaller dictionaries, because of their compact size, are easier and more convenient to use, but they serve essentially the same function. WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE, WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, and THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY are three widely known, smaller desk dictionaries.

10

4

WEBSTER'S THIRD

con·cre·tum \kän'krēd·əm *sometimes* -äŋ'- *or* kən'-\ *n, pl* **concre·ta** \-d·ə\ [NL, fr. neut. of L *concretus* concrete — more at CONCRETE] : something that is concrete, particular, or directly given — conirasted with *abstractum*
con·cu·bi·nage \kän'kyübənij, kən-\ *n* -s [ME, fr. *concubine* + *-age*] **1 a** : cohabitation of persons not legally married; *esp* : a continued association between a man and a woman for such purpose, being under certain primitive systems a socially acceptable relation the offspring of which are neither bastards nor heirs of the male partner **b** *Roman law* : the permanent cohabitation of a man and woman that was not recognized in addition to a formal marriage and that was commonly considered an inferior form of marriage the offspring of which were entitled to support but did not come under the potestas of the father but might under the laws of Justinian be legitimated by a subsequent formal marriage **2** : the state of being or having a concubine **3** : a state of mental subserviency or bondage
concubinal *adj* [LL *concubinalis*, fr. L *concubina* + *-alis* -al] *obs* : CONCUBINARY
¹con·cu·bi·nary \kän'kyübə,nerē, kən-\ *also* **con·cu·bi·nar·i·an** \,kän,kyübə'na(ə)rēən, kən,k-\ *adj* [*concubinary* fr. ML *concubinarius*, fr. L *concubina* concubine + *-arius* -ary; *concubinarian* fr. *concubinary* + *-ian*] : relating to, living in, or sprung from concubinage
²concubinary \"\ *n* -ES : one living in concubinage
con·cu·bi·nate \kän'kyübənət, kən-, -,nāt\ *n* -s [L *concubinatus*, fr. *concubina* concubine + *-atus* -ate] : CONCUBINAGE
¹con·cu·bine \'käŋkyə,bīn, -äŋk-\ *n* -s [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *concubina*, fr. *com-* + *-cubina* (fr. *cubare* to lie down) — more

WEBSTER'S THIRD, an unabridged dictionary, covers around 460,000 words and offers more extensive coverage of a word and its forms.

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD

con·cu·bi·nage (kän kyōō'bə nij) *n.* [ME. & OFr.] 1. cohabitation without a legal marriage 2. the state of being a concubine
con·cu·bi·nar·y (-ner'ē) *adj.* [ME. *concubinarius*] of, living in, or born from concubinage
con·cu·bine (käŋ'kyə bīn', käŋ'-) *n.* [ME. < OFr. *concubin(e)* < L. *concubina* (masc. *concubinus*) < *concumbere*, to lie with < *com-*, with + *cubare*, to lie down] 1. a woman who cohabits with a man although not legally married to him 2. in certain polygamous societies, a secondary wife, of inferior social and legal status
con·cu·pis·cence (kän kyōō'p'ə s'ns) *n.* [ME. & OFr. < LL.(Ec.) *concupiscentia* < L. *concupiscens*, prp. of *concupiscere*, to desire eagerly < *com-*, intens. + *cupiscere*, to wish, desire < *cupere*, to desire] strong or abnormal desire or appetite, esp. sexual desire; lust —**con·cu'pis·cent** *adj.*

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, SECOND COLLEGE EDITION, an abridged dictionary, has over 142,000 words. The definitions are less detailed than those contained in an unabridged dictionary.

By permission. From WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY (c) 1971 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

11

This primary function of dictionaries tends to overshadow their other features and uses. Dictionaries often include biographical or geographical listings, technical forms, slang expressions, maps, pictures, drawings, illustrative quotations, etc., and particular dictionaries will devote different degrees of emphasis and expertise to these additional entries. The AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY, for example, provides editorial opinion on the correct usage of certain selected words; in contrast, WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE expressly shuns such practice.

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY may offer an editorial comment on a word usage.

entertains; especially, a performance or show designed to amuse or divert. 4. The pleasure afforded by being entertained; amusement. 5. Hospitality extended toward guests. 6. *Obsolete.* a. Maintenance; support. b. Employment.

en·thal·py (ĕn'thăl'pē, ĕn-thăl'-) *n.* A thermodynamic function of a system, equivalent to the internal energy plus the product of the pressure and the volume. [From Greek *enthalpein*, to heat in : *en-*, in + *thalpein*, to warm, heat.]

en·thrall (ĕn-thrôl', ĭn-) *tr.v.* **-thralled, -thralling, -thralls.** Also **en·thral, in·thrall** (ĭn-). 1. To hold spellbound; captivate; charm. 2. To reduce to thralldom; enslave. [Middle English *enthrallen* : EN- + THRALL.] —**en·thrall'ment** *n.*

en·throne (ĕn-thrōn', ĭn-) *tr.v.* **-throned, -throning, -thrones.** Also **in·throne** (ĭn-). 1. a. To seat on a throne. b. To invest with sovereign power or with the authority of high office. 2. To raise to a lofty position; revere; exalt. —**en·throne'ment** *n.*

en·thuse (ĕn-thōōz', ĭn-) *v.* **-thused, -thusing, -thuses.** *Informal.* —*tr.* To stimulate enthusiasm in. —*intr.* To show enthusiasm. —See Usage note. [Back-formation from ENTHUSIASM.]

Usage: *Enthuse* is not well established in writing on a serious level. The following typical examples are termed unacceptable by substantial majorities of the Usage Panel. *The majority leader enthused over his party's gains* is disapproved by 76 per cent. *He was considerably less enthused by signs of factionalism* is disapproved by 72 per cent. Alternative phrasing might be *became* (or *waxed*) *enthusiastic* or *was less enthusiastic over.*

en·thu·si·asm (ĕn-thōō'zē-ăz'əm, ĭn-) *n.* 1. a. Rapturous interest or excitement. b. Ardent fondness or eagerness; zeal. 2. A subject or activity that inspires a lively interest. 3. *Archaic.* a. Ecstasy arising from supposed possession by a god. b. A fanatic religious ardor. —See Synonyms at **passion.** [Late Latin *enthūsiasmus*, from Greek *enthousiasmos*, inspiration, from *enthousiazein*, to be inspired by a god, from *enthous*, *entheos*, possessed, inspired : *en-*, in + *theos*, god (see **dhēs-** in Appendix*).]

en·thu·si·ast (ĕn-thōō'zē-ăst', ĭn-) *n.* 1. A person filled with enthusiasm; one ardently preoccupied with a particular subject: *a baseball enthusiast.* 2. A religious zealot, fanatic, or visionary. —See Synonyms at **fanatic.** [Greek *enthousiastēs*, from *enthousiazein*, to be inspired. See **enthusiasm.**]

en·thu·si·as·tic (ĕn-thōō'zē-ăs'tĭk, ĭn-) *adj.* Having or demonstrating enthusiasm; eager; ardent. —**en·thu'si·as'ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

en·thy·meme (ĕn'thə-mēm') *n. Logic.* A syllogism with one of the premises implicit. [Latin *enthymēma*, from Greek *enthumēma*, from *enthumeisthai*, "to have in mind," consider : *en-*, in + *thūmos*, mind (see **dhou-**[1] in Appendix*).]

en·ti·a. Plural of **ens.**

Put all your eggs in the one basket and—WATCH THAT BASKET!
M. TWAIN

A dictionary is also a history of a language. While most dictionaries include some coverage of the history and origin of words, the definitive source on English word origins is the OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Using this dictionary, the history of a word can be traced back to its earliest recorded use. The word "chauvinism," for example, has only recently taken on as its dominant meaning an excessive partiality towards one's sex. The term originated from the surname of a veteran soldier of the French First Republic, Nicholas Chauvin of Rochfort, whose demonstrative patriotism and loyalty were celebrated and at length ridiculed by his comrades. It came to be applied to anyone with an absurd patriotism and enthusiasm for national glory and military ascendancy.

Word origins (etymology) are best traced through the OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Notice that it provides quotes of the word's usage throughout history.

Snob (snɒb), *sb.*[1] Also 9 *Sc.* **snab.** [Orig. slang, of obscure origin.]

1. *dial.* or *colloq.* A shoemaker or cobbler; a cobbler's apprentice.

α. 1781 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 837 Sir William Blase, a snob by trade. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T., Snob*, a nick name for a shoemaker. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 249 Tom Jenkins was known as a cobbler or snob. 1824 W. E. Andrews *Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 252 Both Snip and Snob were burned for their pains. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 642 Even among the snobs the custom of the trade is against giving credit.

β. 1808 Jamieson, *Snab*, a cant term for a..cobler's boy. 1813 Picken *Poems* II. 132 To flame as an author our Snab was sae bent. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xiv, Rory Skirl, the snab, and Geordie Thump, the dyer. 1896 W. Harvey *Kenneth-crook* 38 (E.D.D.), He had entered the craft in the usual way by being what the villagers called a 'snab'.

† **2.** *Cambridge slang.* Any one not a gownsman; a townsman. *Obs.* (Cf. Cad[2] 4.)

c 1796 in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1889) 87 Snobs call him Nicholson! Plebeian name. 1828 *Sporting* [illegible] capital front rank of 'tassells'.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* Se[illegible] with, thos[illegible] supe[illegible], one who wishes to be regarded as a person of social importance.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* i, I mean by positive [Snobs] such persons as are Snobs everywhere,..being by nature endowed with Snobbishness. 1860 H. Mayhew *Upper Rhine* iv. i. 183 So necessary..are the professional titles considered by the supreme Snob of an authority from whom we quote. 1863 Miss Braddon *J. Marchmont's Legacy* I. ii. 42 'What a snob I am,' he thought; 'always bragging of home'. 1882 Mrs. Riddell *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 127 He was..such a snob, he felt pleased his clerks should hear a butler ask for a situation.

4. = Black-leg 3.

a 1859 De Quincey (Webster), Those who work for lower wages during a strike are called snobs, the men who stand out being 'nobs'.

5. *attrib.*, as *snob ambition, -land, nature, ore*; **snob-stick**, = sense 4 (cf. Knobstick 2).

Other examples occur in Thackeray's *Book of Snobs.*

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* Pref., It is Beautiful..to sink shafts in society and come upon rich veins of Snob-ore. *Ibid.* xxxii, O you pride of all Snobland! O you crawling, truckling..lacqueys and parasites! 1860 *Slang Dict.* 221 *Snob-stick*, a workman who refuses to join in strikes, or trade unions. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 189 What of snob ambition there might be in me. 1883

The dictionaries mentioned thus far may be classified as general language dictionaries. The choice of which general language dictionary to use will depend on its purpose, its reputation and authoritativeness, and the personal preference of the user. Each dictionary has a distinct style of presentation just as any author does, and each necessarily reflects its editors' perspectives on the language. Each new edition of a dictionary will add new words and redefine old ones to reflect the changes since the last edition.

"Nothing is harder than the softness of indifference."
Juan Montalvo

Question:

1. What are three functions of dictionaries?

_____

_____

_____

(answers to questions on page 42)

Some dictionaries confine their scope of coverage to specific areas. An educational discipline or a profession may have a dictionary which contains words peculiar to that field and defined in relation to it. Highly technical words of limited usage may be found in such dictionaries--medical terms, for instance--and also general words with special definitions assigned to them in the discipline or profession.

A specialized dictionary:
may define words of restricted use--note the definition of "virus" in STEDMAN'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY....

VIRUS

i'rus, pl. viruses [L. poison]. 1. Formerly, contagium: the specific agent of an infectious disease. 2. Specifically, a term for a group of microbes which with few exceptions are capable of passing through fine filters that retain bacteria; they are incapable of growth or reproduction apart from living cells. V. particles vary in size from 15 to 300 mμ or more; are spherical, polyhedral, occasionally rod-shaped or tadpole-shaped in form; and are composed of a coat of protein units arranged around a central nucleic acid core which consists of either ribonucleic acid (RNA) or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), this difference serving as the basis for division of v.'s into two major groups. Subgroups are classified according to their origin, mode of transmission, and manifestations produced in the host. Many are named for the geographic locations where they were first isolated. See also virion. 3. Viral; relating to or caused by a v.; *e.g.*, virus disease.

adenoidal-pharyngeal-conjunctival v.'s., adenoviruses.

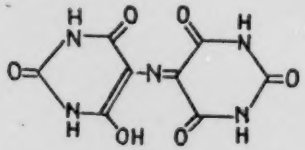
ad'enovi'ruses [G. *adēn*, gland + virus], adenoidal-pharyngeal-conjunctival v.'s: a group of v.'s in which the particles are intranuclear, icosahedral in shape, and measure 70 to 90 mμ in diameter. Subunits or capsomeres are arranged around a DNA core. In man, there are many inapparent infections, certain types particularly being latent in adenoids and tonsils. Other types are associated with minor respiratory infections of children, pharyngi-

STEDMAN'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY, (c) 1972; The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore.

18

A specialized dictionary:
may define common words in a specialized sense--note the defintions of "pursuit" and "pushbutton" in CHAMBERS DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.

purpuric acid (*Chem.*). Barbituryl iminoalloxan, of the formula:



The ammonium salt is *murexide* (see murexide test).

pursuit (*Nav.*). Navigation of a missile by electronic means whereby the guided vehicle is always on line of sight.

purulent (*Med.*). Forming or consisting of pus; resembling or accompanied by the formation of pus; of the nature of pus.

pus (*Med.*). Matter. The yellowish fluid formed by suppuration, consisting of serum, pus cells (white blood cells), bacteria, and the debris of tissue destruction.

pushbutton (*Elec. Eng.*). A device, carrying a small current, which closes or opens an electric circuit by means of the pressure of the finger on a small button.

pushbutton tuning (*Radio*). Selection by pushbutton of a number of preset tuned circuits in a receiver, to change wavelengths quickly.

19

Other dictionaries may limit their scope to particular kinds of words. There are, for example, dictionaries devoted to slang, to words that rhyme, to synonyms and antonyms, or to abbreviations.

Dictionaries are located in the Reference Room both on tables and on the shelves. Several general dictionaries are located on the tables for easy reference. Specialized dictionaries are on the shelves, classified according to their subject.

In the presidential election of 1920, 24,193 people voted in Fayette County, Kentucky. The vote was evenly split but the democrats maintained a slight majority.

Many times slang or nonstandard usage is ignored in dictionaries, but not in WENTWORTH'S DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN SLANG. Note the varied definitions of "trick" and "trigger".

trial balloon A small-scale test made in preparation for a larger endeavor; specif., a testing of public opinion in a limited area to discover how it will respond in a larger area.

trick *n.* **1** A prostitute's customer; a prostitute's "sale" or business transaction. c1915 [1954]: "... Woman walking the streets for tricks to take to her room." L. Armstrong, *Satchmo, My Life in New Orleans*, 8. c1910–c1920: "Keep a-knockin' but you can't come in./ I hear you knockin', but you can't come in./ I got an all-night trick again;/ I'm busy grindin' so you can't come in./ If you love me, you'll come back again,/ Come back tomorrow at half-past ten. ..." From "Bawdyhouse Blues," a very old jazz song. **2** A prison term. *Convict use since c1915.* **3** The act or an instance of committing a crime; a caper, a robbery. *Underworld use since c1925.* **4** An outdoor show or performance. *c1925 carnival and circus use.*

trigger *n.* A gunman; a trigger man. 1949: "He's the trigger." Movie, *Scene of the Crime. Some underworld use since c1935.* See Appendix, Shortened Words. *v.t.* **1** To motivate; to cause something to happen; to initiate or activate. *Colloq.* **2** To commit, manage, engineer, or take a prominent part in an armed robbery. 1952: "Police said Sims has triggered dozens of holdups in the New York area during the last year." AP, Dec. 10.

III ENCYCLOPEDIAS

While dictionaries describe words, encyclopedias describe subjects. The word "encyclopedia" comes from the Greek and means "circle of knowledge." An encyclopedia is a book or a set of books giving information on all, or perhaps a few branches of knowledge, depending upon its intent. By using encyclopedias, a person can not only obtain valuable information on a topic, usually written by an expert in the field, but also a list of other sources for more in-depth coverage. Like dictionaries, the method employed to present this information will vary from one encyclopedia to another, and also like dictionaries, encyclopedias are general or specialized in their scope of coverage.

"Susan B. Anthony was arrested on June 18, 1873 for insisting on voting in an election. She was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine."

22

23

General encyclopedias, such as THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA, ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, and ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA may appear similar, but a closer inspection reveals major differences. WORLD BOOK is a family encyclopedia. It appeals to a wide age group, with the articles geared to the user. A subject that would primarily interest young users is written in language a young user can understand. More sophisticated language is used in articles on more mature topics. Even the bibliographies are divided into different sections that appeal to different age groups.

The study guide in WORLD BOOK gives sources of varying depth depending upon a user's capabilities, thus making it attractive for family use.

Reading and Study Guide on Alexander the Great

Topics for study

Construct a map showing Alexander's travels and some of the cities he built. What did Alexander do for the people in the lands he conquered? See especially books B and C below.

Analyze the qualities of character and personality that made Alexander a successful leader. Do you think he would be a successful leader today? Why? See especially book B below.

Alexander ruled most of the civilized world in spite of poor communication and inadequate transportation. How did he overcome these difficulties?

Describe the military innovations Alexander used in his conquests. Are any still used? See especially book A below.

Books to read

Level I

(A) Andrews, Mary E. *Hostage to Alexander.* McKay, 1961. Fiction. Describes life in military camps, methods of warfare, and the grandeur of ancient Persian cities.

(B) Gunther, John. *Alexander the Great.* Random, 1953. Biography. See also recording based on this book.

Level II

(C) Lamb, Harold. *Alexander of Macedon, the Journey to the World's End.* Doubleday, 1946. Follows the route of Alexander's conquests.

(D) Mercer, Charles, and the Editors of *Horizon. Alexander the Great.* Harper, 1963. Paintings, sculpture, and mosaics of the period.

(E) Plutarch. *Lives from Plutarch.* A classic edited and abridged by John W. McFarland and Pleasant and Audrey Graves. Random, 1967. Based on the Dryden translation and the Clough revision.

(F) Renault, Mary. *The Fire from Heaven.* Pantheon, 1969. Also in paperback from Popular Library. Fiction. Covers Alexander's youth to the time of his father's assassination.

Other resources

Alexander, Man and God (filmstrip, n.d.). Alexander's effect on the people he conquered. "Men Who Made History" series. Sound, c. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films.

Alexander the Great (record, n.d.). Dramatization of the Gunther book. Enrichment Materials.

Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Age (film, n.d.). Illustrates some contributions the Hellenistic world made to medicine, geometry, astronomy, and geography. 13 min, sound, bw or c, 16mm. Coronet.

The Triumph of Alexander the Great (film, 1955). Alexander suppresses a mutiny among his soldiers. A CBS-TV "You Are There" film. 27 min, sound, bw 16 mm. Produced by CBS. Source: McGraw.

See also index information under the heading *Alexander the Great.* For addresses of sources, see the list at the end of this volume.

The distinguishing characteristic of the AMERICANA is its good coverage of topics relating to America. It deals with other subjects as well, but its emphasis and expertise remain on American-related subjects.

The AMERICANA, while maintaining good overall coverage, specializes in topics relating to America. The articles are signed, the author's credentials are listed, and a bibliography leading the user to other sources is noted at the end of the article.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE, sak'ō-van-zet'e, the trial and conviction of Nicola Sacco, shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, fish peddler, who were executed in Massachusetts on Aug. 23, 1927, for holdup murders that were committed in South Braintree on April 15, 1920. The paymaster and the guard of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Factory had been shot dead and robbed of $15,776. Intense interest in the case, in the United States and in other countries, stemmed from a belief that Sacco and Vanzetti had been accused by sheer accident and convicted not on the evidence but largely because of unpopular political, social, and religious views.

The early 1920's was a time of widespread anti-alien and anti-radical hysteria. Sacco and Vanzetti, both Italian-born members of the Galleani anarchist group, feared raids in the Boston area and were shocked by the discovery of the body of a radical friend, Salsedo, outside a building where the authorities had detained him. Trying to dispose safely of radical literature from the home of other friends, Sacco and Vanzetti arranged to borrow the car of an associate, Mike Boda, that had been left for repair at Johnson's garage in West Bridgewater.

The police, who had [illegible] ac[illegible] in which [illegible] judge's private statements [illegible] ants as "a grave breach of decorum, but concluded that his remarks had not affected his conduct of the case or influenced the jury. A motion for revocation of sentence, filed by the defense because of Judge Thayer's prejudice, was denied by him. Attempts to obtain redress in the federal courts failed.

Immediately before the executions were carried out, demonstrations, sometimes with violence, took place in many parts of the world. Upton Sinclair's novel, *Boston*, is perhaps the most authentic work the case inspired, and Maxwell Anderson's play, *Winterset*, the most imaginative. Some writers have claimed that Vanzetti was innocent but Sacco guilty. This opinion rests mainly on ballistic tests made many years after the trial, which are not conclusive. It is generally agreed, however, that there should indeed have been a new trial, at which all significant information brought to light in the interim could have been considered by a jury.

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL
A General Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union

Further Reading: Fraenkel, Osmond K., *The Sacco-Vanzetti Case* (reprint, Russell, 1969); Frankfurter, Felix, *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti* (reprint, Grosset 1962); Russell, Francis, *Tragedy in Dedham: The Story of the Sacco-Vanzetti Case* (McGraw 1971).

The traditional format of the encyclopedia is the arrangement of articles in one alphabetical sequence. The 15th edition of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA presents an entirely new format. It is divided into three parts and is designed to expedite the research process. Part one, the Propaedia, is a one-volume subject index to the whole set in outline form. Part two, the Micropaedia, is in ten volumes and contains short articles, none of which has more than 750 words. These short articles offer the advantage of quick reference. Many times a user will merely be looking for a date or a statistic, and this format eliminates wading through long articles in search of an elusive fact.

Articles in the Micropaedia are short and usually are followed by references to the Macropaedia where more information relating to the subject may be found.

Wilde, Oscar (Fingal O'Flahertie Wills) 19:824 (b. Oct. 16, 1854, Dublin—d. Nov. 30, 1900, Paris), wit, poet, dramatist (well known for his comic masterpiece *The Importance of Being Earnest*), and spokesman for the late-19th-century Aesthetic movement in England, which advocated art for art's sake.

Abstract of text biography. Wilde was educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen (1864–71), at Trinity College, Dublin (1871–74), and at Magdalen College, Oxford (1874–79), where he was influenced by the aesthetic theories of John Ruskin and Walter Pater. He conquered London's literary and social circles, cultivated his association with Aestheticism, and made a lecture tour of the United States and Canada (1882). In 1884 he married Constance Lloyd; two sons were born of the marriage. By 1891 Wilde had begun his ill-fated relationship with Lord Alfred Douglas, which culminated in his arrest, trial, and two-year imprisonment (1895–97) for homosexual offenses. After his release, Wilde spent the rest of his life in France and Italy; he died in Paris. His major works include *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (book form, 1891), *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest* (both 1895); *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* (1898), a poem reflecting his prison experience; and *De Profundis* (published in part, 1905; in full, 1962), a long and bitter letter of recrimination to Lord Alfred Douglas.

REFERENCES in other text articles:
·aesthetic philosophy importance 6:1077d
·anarchist sympathy and writing 1:810a
·Irish novel tradition 13:291a

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Micropaedia articles conclude with references to follow-up articles in the Macropaedia, part three of the set, and therefore the Micropaedia also acts as an index. The Macropaedia contains the long, detailed scholarly articles in the traditional encyclopedia format.

As do most encyclopedias, the BRITANNICA offers bibliographies at the end of its articles (in this case, in the Macropaedia) that refer the user to other sources.

The general failure of land-use planning and zoning, as presently carried out, appears to result from, first, a failure to recognize conflicts between different uses that can not be resolved by continual compromise and, second, a failure of the economic system to place a monetary value on that part of the environment that functions as the life-support apparatus.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. EUGENE P. ODUM, *Fundamentals of Ecology*, 3rd ed. (1971), is a comprehensive college textbook and reference, designed also for the citizen, educator, and political leader; see also the same author's "The Strategy of Ecosystem Development," *Science*, 164:262–270 (1969). Three paperbacks that emphasize the ecosystem approach to ecology are: EUGENE P. ODUM, *Ecology* (1963); EDWARD J. KORMONDY, *Concepts of Ecology* (1969); and ROBERT H. WHITTAKER, *Communities and Ecosystems* (1970). HOWARD T. ODUM, *Environment, Power, and Society* (1971), is a semipopular introduction to systems ecology, with emphasis on technological, political, and economic solutions to man's environmental problems. *Ecosystem Structure and Function* (1971), contains the proceedings of the 31st Biology Colloquium, in which five authors deal with ecosystem concepts. ALDO LEOPOLD, *A Sand County Almanac, and Sketches Here and There* (1949), is an environmental classic, with near poetic essays on "The Land Ethic," "Wilderness," and "Conservation Esthetic," all imbued with the place of man in ecosystems.

(E.P.O.)

30

A particular educational discipline or profession may have its own encyclopedia. A general encyclopedia has as its audience the whole spectrum of society, and to maintain a certain level of interest details are often overlooked or treated superficially. Specialized encyclopedias, however, assume an interest in a particular discipline or profession and zero in to provide detailed analysis. These specialized encyclopedias often contain articles by leading authorities, and the bibliographies provided may also reflect the detailed or specialized treatment given the subject of the article.

According to Emily Post, the form for recalling wedding invitations after an engagement is broken is... SEE PAGE 18.

31

This article, from the INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, concludes with a lengthy bibliography referring the user to other sources.

CRAFTS

The term "craft" derives from the Anglo-Saxon *cræft*, meaning "strength, skill, or cunning," in contrast to "art," which usually implies an intention of producing beauty or pleasure. Contemporary scholars often consider "arts and crafts" together because of the difficulties in so many societies of differentiating the aesthetic from the strictly utilitarian. Anthropologists prefer to use "technology" to refer to the processes of manufacture and "material culture" for the artifacts themselves. Since crafts include all activities that produce or modify objects by manual means, with or without the use of mechanical aids, such as looms or potters' wheels, the range of study is very broad. There is an equally wide range of social forms within which the craftsmen operate.

In a second sense, "craft" is synonymous with "guild," commonly used as a term of class ascription and role delineation in contemporary sociology, and is applied to occupational associations. Within this meaning the status of craftsmen differs by culture, epoch, and craft.

History of the study of technology

It was the change in the role of the craftsman that first drew the attention of scholars to the importance of studying the history of technology. When it became apparent in the middle of the nineteenth century that the impact of the industrial revolution was causing rapid degeneration in traditional peasant crafts, European folklorist–ethnographers set themselves [illegible] and as much [illegible]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. (1940) 1952 *Economic Anthropology: A Study in Comparative Economics.* 2d ed., rev. & enl. New York: Knopf. → First published as *The Economic Life of Primitive Peoples.*

LLOYD, PETER 1953 Craft Organization in Yoruba Towns. *Africa* 23:30–44.

OLBRECHTS, FRANS M. (1946) 1959 *Les arts plastiques du Congo Belge.* Brussels: Erasme. → First published as *Plastiek van Kongo.*

O'NEALE, LILA M. 1932 *Yurok–Karok Basket Weavers.* University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 32, No. 1. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press.

PROSKOURIAKOFF, TATIANA A. 1950 *A Study of Classic Maya Sculpture.* Washington: Carnegie Institution.

REICHARD, GLADYS A. 1933 *Melanesian Design: A Study of Style in Wood and Tortoiseshell Carving.* Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, Vol. 18. New York: Columbia Univ. Press.

ROHAN-CSERMAK, GÉZA DE 1963 *Sturgeon Hooks of Eurasia.* Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 35. New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

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Additional encyclopedias not discussed:
(Consult author-title card catalog for location)

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF EDUCATION
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PHILOSOPHY
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD ART
McGRAW-HILL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Questions:

2. What is the difference between a dictionary and an encyclopedia?

_____

_____

_____

3. Why would you want to consult an encyclopedia for information when writing a paper?

_____

_____

_____

(answers to questions on page 42)

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND INDEXES IV

Biographical sketches may be found in general encyclopedias or magazine articles; however, there are also more specialized sources for this information. Certain reference books are specifically compiled to give biographical information. The arrangement of articles in these books and the length and degree of detail provided vary. They may be universal or limited geographically; they may be arranged by profession or group or by whether the persons included are living or dead.

A good starting place when searching for biographical information--especially for current information--is BIOGRAPHY INDEX. This does not contain biographical information, but, rather, it cites articles in other sources. It resembles a periodical index in that it leads to sources outside the reference area. Biographical information that appeared in over 1,000 magazines, books and newspapers is indexed in BIOGRAPHY INDEX. It is published four times a year, and thus quite recent information can be obtained.

BIOGRAPHY INDEX leads users to sources outside the Reference Room--perhaps to a periodical article.

MILLS, H. G. d 1970. English librarian
Obituary
Lib Assn Rec 72:382 D '70
MILLS, Harlow Burgess, 1906-1971, entomologist
Obituary
Entom Soc Am Ann por 64:1476-7 N '71
MILLS, Hayley, 1946- English actress
Miller, Edwin. Seventeen interviews. Macmillan '70 p 154-60 por
MILLS, Herbert Hagerman, 1219-1972, conservationist
Obituary
N Y Times p34 O 23 '72
MILLS, James, 1952- author
Bannon, B. A. James Mills. por Pub W 201:14 My 22 '72
Duffy, M. Black and white. por Time 100: K9+ Jl 17 '72
MILLS, John, 1908- English actor
Marill, Alvin H. John Mills. il pors Films in R 22:385-405 Ag '71
MILLS, Kenneth Ian Leighton, 1935?- college professor
Moonlighter. por Time 99:65 Mr 13 '72
MILLS, Robert Hilliard, 1885-1965, dentist and general
Biography
NCAB por autograph 53:465 '70
MILLS, Wilbur Daigh, 1909- congressman
Cast of characters for the 93rd Congress. por Time 101:19 Ja 15 '73
Evans, R. jr. and Novak, R. D. Nixonomics: how the game plan went wrong. Atlantic 228:66-76+ Jl '71
Frady, M. Wooing of Wilbur Mills. il pors Life 71:52-52B Jl 16 '71
George Wallace's shadow Cabinet. por Newsweek 78:24 D 6 '71
Introducing the declared & undeclared candidates. por Sr Schol 99:2 N 1 '71
Mills has the ways and means. por Newsweek 77:26-7 F 15 '71
Newsmakers. Newsweek 78:35 S 6 '71
Ross, I. Most powerful man in Congress. por Read Digest 98:101-5 Ja '71
Sidey, H. Republic of Wilbur Mills. por Life 70:4 F 19 '71
Who's who in the Congress. por Sr Schol 99: 13 O 4 '71
Wieck, P. R. Wilbur Mills' noncandidacy. New Repub 165:17-19 Jl 24 '71
Wilbur Mills: aiming for the White House? por U S News 70:39 Je 7 '71

Reference sources which contain actual articles may be, as previously stated, universal in scope or limited in some way. Universal biographies are those which do not limit their entries by geography or profession. Rather, selection of entries is based upon sufficient fame or notoriety. CURRENT BIOGRAPHY and WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD are in this category.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nottingham
announce that the marriage of their daughter
MARY KATHERINE
to
MR. JERROLD ATHERTON
will not take place

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY articles begin with an address through which the person may be reached.

STEWART, ELLEN

Theatrical producer
Address: La Mama Experimental Theatre Club, 74A E. 4th St., New York 10003

The course of contemporary theatre has been irrevocably changed by a handful of daring companies in that theatre's noncommercial avant-garde, known as Off Off Broadway. The contributions of such groups as Thea[illegible] Judson [illegible]morial Church, the C[illegible]ks [illegible]

They end with references for further study.....

[illegible]ut in fact he is [illegible] developed sense of humor [illegible] as an expert teller of deadpan jokes." In *Time* (December 6, 1971) his wit was characterized as "refreshingly acerbic." For recreation he turns to music, reading, the theatre, and an occasional game of golf.

References

Bsns W p76 D 4 '71 por
N Y Post p22 D 4 '71 por
N Y Times p30 N 25 '71 por; p20 F 18 '69
Time 98:25 D 6 '71 por
U S News 65:10 D 30 '68 por
Washington Post C p7 Ag 27 '68 por
Who's Who in America, 1972-73
Who's Who in World Jewry (1965)

There are many titles in the WHO'S WHO series and they cover a variety of subjects, ranging from WHO'S WHO in any one of several countries to WHO'S WHO in a subject field (art, for example). The WHO WAS WHO publications cover people who are deceased. Most of the WHO'S WHO biographies are located at the reference desk.

WHO'S WHO IN COMPUTERS

SOLOMON, Martin B., Jr. / director computing center / *b:* 1933 / *ed:* MBA, PhD, Univ of Kentucky / *ent:* 1959 / *m-i:* A B Mg P Sy / *t:* director / *org:* Univ of Kentucky Computing Center, Lexington, KY 40506 / *pb-h:* AEA, ACM, AMA, TIMS, ASA; several books and various articles in *Datamation, Management Science, Communications of ACM* / *h:* 1103 Merrick Dr, Lexington, KY 40207

SOLOMON, Sidney J. / tab operator / *b:* 1918 / *ed:* City College of New York / *ent:* 1936 / *m-i:* Mg / *t:* manager corporate computer services / *org:* US Plywood, Champion Papers Inc, Knightsbridge, Hamilton, OH 45011 / *pb-h:* articles SHARE, CUBE / *h:* 172 E Fairway Hill, Hamilton, OH 45013

HENDRIX, JIMI, singer; b. Seattle, Nov. 27, 1942; s. James Allen Ross and Lucille (Jetters); ed. pub. schs. Guitarist in U.S.; leader Jimi Hendrix Experience, 1966-70; numerous appearances in U.S. and Europe; composer many of own songs; recording artist for Warner Bros./7 Arts, 1967-70. Recipient Billboard award, 1968; artist of year award, 1968; 3 gold records; named Playboy mag. Artist of Year, 1969. Home: London England Died Sept. 1970.

HENIE, SONJA, actress, skater; b. Oslo, Norway, April 8, 1912; d. Wilhelm and Selma (Nilsen) Henie; m. Daniel Topping (div.); m. 2d, Winthrop Gardiner, Jr., Sept. 15, 1949; m. 3d, Niels Onstad, June 1956. Began skating at age of 8; won figure skating championship of Norway when 11, second place in world championships when 13, world championship when 14; was world figure skating champion ten times, Olympic champion three times; became professional and came to U.S., 1936, later appearing throughout country; entered motion pictures, 1937, later prodns. include Countess of Monte Cristo, 1948; skated in command performances before many rulers. Donated (with husband) Henie-Onstad Art Center, Ho/vikodden, per Oslo, Norway, 1968. Author: Wings in My Feet, 1940. Home: Los Angeles CA Died Oct. 12, 1969; buried Henie-Onstad Art Center, Ho/vikodden, per Oslo, Norway

From WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA, 5th edition, (c) 1969-73, Marquis WHO'S WHO, Inc.

WHO WAS WHO IN AMERICA

WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN

ABT, RENEE JUDITH (MRS. HYMIE LOUIS NOSSEL), pediatrician; b. Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 20, 1940; d. Alfred and Gertrud (Weinberg) Abt; M.B., Ch.B., U. Stellenbosch, South Africa, 1963; m. Hymie Louis Nossel, Jan. 12, 1965; children—Deon, Suzanne. Came to U.S., 1965. Intern Karl Bremer Hosp., Cape Town, South Africa, 1964; resident pediatrics Elmhurst City Hosp., N.Y.C., 1965-66, Jewish Meml. Hosp., N.Y.C., 1968-69; practice medicine specializing in pediatrics, N.Y.C., 1969; clinic doctor Westchester Dept. Health, Mamaroneck, N.Y., 1971—; asst. adj. attending pediatrician Bronx (N.Y.) Lebanon Hosp. Center, 1971—; clin. instr. in pediatrics Albert Einstein Coll. Medicine, Bronx, N.Y., 1972. Jewish religion. Mem. Bronx County Med. Soc. Home: 25 Concord Rd Ardsley NY 10502 Office: 2575 Palisades Av Bronx NY 10463

ABZUG, BELLA SAVITZKY, (MRS. MAURICE M. ABZUG), congresswoman; b. N.Y.C., July 24, 1920; d. Emanuel and Esther Savitzky; B.A., Hunter Coll., 1942; LL.B., Columbia, 1945; m. Maurice M. Abzug, June 4, 1944; children—Eve Gail, Isobel Jo. Admitted to N.Y. bar, 1947; pvt. practice, N.Y.C., 1944-70; legislative dir. Women Strike for Peace, 1961-70; mem. 91st-92d Congresses, 19th Dist. N.Y. Mem. Women Strike for Peace, Nat. Urban League, Women's Prison Assn., Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, Democratic Study Group, Nat. Lawyers Guild, Hadassah, Am. Civil Liberties Union, UN Assn. U.S. Mem. B'nai B'rith. Home: 37 Bank St New York City NY 10014 Office: Longworth Office Bldg Washington DC 20515

From WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN, 8th edition, (c) 1974-75, Marquis WHO'S WHO, Inc.

Professional biographies limit entries to persons of particular professions or groups. CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS and AMERICAN MEN & WOMEN OF SCIENCE are examples that fall into this category.

AMERICAN MEN & WOMEN OF SCIENCE offers brief material that may provide keys to further research, i.e. complete name, credentials, address, etc.

JAMES, PROF. MAURICE T(HEODORE), Dept. of Zoology, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash. ENTOMOLOGY. Elwood, Ind, Sept. 16, 05; m. 29; c. 2. A.B, Colorado, 32, A.M, 34, Ph.D.(zool), 38; Kansas, 24-25; Scripps Inst, California, 34. Instr. bot, zool. & entomol, Colorado, 32-34; curator mus. & asst. prof. zool. & entomol, Colo. State Col, 34-45, asst. prof. ENTOMOL, 45-47; WASHINGTON STATE, 47-48, assoc. prof, 48-51, PROF, 51- Assoc. entomologist, bur. entomol. & plant quarantine, U.S. Dept. Agr, Wash, 42-44, entomologist, 44-45. A.A; Soc. Syst. Zool; Entom. Soc.(managing ed, 'Annals,' 48-5?); Soc. Limnol. & Oceanog; Entom. Soc. Can. Taxonomy of Diptera; myiasis-producing flies; insect synecology; biology of disease-producing Diptera.

JAMES, M(ILTON) C(ARL), 2175 S.W. 79 Ave, Portland 25, Oregon. FISHERIES. Meriden, Conn, March 26, 97; m. 24; c. 1. B.S, Washington (Seattle), 23. Jr. aquatic biologist, bur. fisheries, U.S. Dept. Interior, 23-27, asst. chief div. fish culture, 27-42, chief div. fish culture, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv, 42-43, coordination officer & coordinator fisheries, 43-45, asst. dir, 45-52; exec. dir, Int. N. Pacific Fisheries Cmn, 54-55; res. coordinator, Pacific Marine Fish Cmn, 55-60; RETIRED. Investigator, fisheries resources, Lake Titicaca, S.Am, 36. Mem, Int. Fisheries Cmn, 46-52. U.S.A, 18-19. Fisheries Soc.(v.pres, 47; pres, 50); Wildlife Soc.

JAMES, DR. M(IRIAM) S(TOKES), Dept. of Biology, Westminster College, Salt Lake City 5, Utah. ZOOLOGY. Brooklyn, N.Y, June 14, 14; m. 42; c. 3. A.B, Mt. Holyoke Col, 35, A.M, 37; Woolley fel. & Ph.D.(zool), California, 41. Asst. zool, Mt. Holyoke Col, 35-37, instr, 41-42, res. assoc, 42-48; asst, California, 37-41; instr. BIOL, WESTMINSTER COL, 55-57, LECTR, 57- Soc. Zool. Comparative endocrinology; morphology; embryology; fishes; amphibians.

JAMES, PROF. NORMAN, Dept. of Microbiology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man, Can. SOIL MICROBIOLOGY. Staffa, Ont, May 14, 91; m. 20; c. 1. B.S.A, Ont. Agr. Col. 18; M.S, Iowa State Col, 23, Ph.D, 38. Lectr. dairying, Man. Agr. Col. 18-29; asst. prof. BACTER, MANITOBA, 30-37, assoc. prof, 38-44, PROF, 45- A.A; Agr. Inst. Can. The plate method of estimating the number of bacteria and fungi in soil; bacteriology of soil and grain.

P(HILIP) M(ARTIN), 5800 Trigg Dr, F[illegible]
[illegible]RGANIC CHEMISTRY. Hunting[illegible]
Col. 53, M.S. 54; N[illegible]

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CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS provides information not only on an author's writings and career but on personal background as well.

UPDIKE, John (Hoyer) 1932-

PERSONAL: Born March 18, 1932, in Shillington, Pa.; son of Wesley Russell (a teacher) and Linda Grace (an author; maiden name, Hoyer) Updike; married Mary Entwistle Pennington, 1953; children: Elizabeth Pennington, David Hoyer, Michael John, Miranda. *Education:* Harvard College, A.B. (summa cum laude), 1954; attended Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art (Oxford, England), 1955. *Politics:* Democrat. *Religion:* Christian. *Home:* 26 East St., Ipswich, Mass.

CAREER: New Yorker, New York, N.Y., "Talk of the Town" reporter, 1955-57. Visited the U.S.S.R. as part of the cultural exchange program of U.S. Department of State. *Member:* National Institute of Arts and Letters. *Awards, honors:* Guggenheim fellowship in poetry, 1959; Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Award of National Institute of Arts and Letters for *The Poorhouse Fair,* 1960; National Book Award in fiction for *The Centaur,* 1963; Prix de Meilleur Livre Etranger, 1966, for *The Centaur.*

WRITINGS: The Carpentered Hen and Other Tame Creatures (poetry), Harper, 1958; *Hoping for a Hoopoe* (poetry), Gollancz, 1959; *The Poorhouse Fair* (novel), Knopf, 1959; *The Same Door* (short stories), Knopf, 1959; *Rabbit, Run* (novel), Knopf, 1960; (adapter for children, with Warren Chappell) libretto of Mozart's *The Magic Flute,* Knopf, 1962; *Pigeon Feathers and Other Stories,* Knopf, 1962; (contributor) *Five Boyhoods,* edited by Martin Levin, Doubleday, 1962; *The Centaur,* Knopf, 1963; *Telephone Poles and Other Poems,* Knopf, 1963; *Olinger Stories* (a selection), Vintage Books, 1964; (adapter for children, with Warren Chappell) libretto of Wagner's *The Ring,* Knopf, 1964; *Assorted Prose* (essays), Knopf, 1965; *Of the Farm* (novel), Knopf, 1965; *A Child's Calendar* (juvenile), Knopf, 1965; *The Music School* (short stories), Knopf, 1966. Regular contributor of short stories and poems to the *New Yorker* and *New Republic.*

WORK IN PROGRESS: A novel.

SIDELIGHTS: Perhaps the most [illegible] aspect of Updike's literary career is [illegible]

National or regional biographies limit entries to individuals of particular countries or regions. But they include famous persons of all walks of life. The British DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY and the DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY are biographies that fall into this category. Both exclude living persons, and only those persons whose reputations have been established are included.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY covers people from all over the British Empire....

PARNELL, CHARLES STEWART (1846-1891), political leader, was second son of John Henry Parnell (*d.* 1859) of Avondale, co. Wicklow, by his wife Delia Tudor, daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart of the United States navy. His grandfather, William Parnell, who first settled at Avondale, co. Wicklow; his great-grandfather, Sir John Parnell; and his grand-uncle, Henry Brook Parnell, first baron Congleton, are noticed separately. Thomas Parnell (1679-1718) [q. v.], the poet, was among his kinsmen. The family had come to Ireland from Cheshire during the reign of Charles II (HEAD, *Congleton Past and Present*, 1887). Parnell's father and grandfather shared the aspirations of the Irish nationalists of their time; while his American mother inherited a strong hatred of England, and acknowledged much sympathy with the fenian organisation which was formed about 1858 for the avowed objects of separating Ireland from England and of establishing an Irish re[illegible] [see O'MAHONY, JOHN].

[illegible] was born

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THE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY covers deceased Americans of particular fame.

ANTHONY, SISTER (1814-Dec. 8, 1897), nurse in the Civil War, known as "the angel of the battlefield" and "the Florence Nightingale of America," originally Mary O'Connell, daughter of William and Catherine (Murphy) O'Connell, was born in Limerick, Ireland, but came to the United States in early childhood and was educated at the Ursuline Academy in Charlestown, Mass. In 1835 she entered the novitiate of the American Sisters of Charity at St. Joseph's Valley. In 1837 she was transferred to Cincinnati, where her work as a Sister of Charity was carried on for forty-five years. In 1852 the Sisters organized the first modern hospital established in the city. It was called St. John's Hotel for Invalids, and Sister Anthony was placed in charge. The hospital was begun in a building previously used by Harriet Beecher Stowe for a private school. The hospital staff was formed from the faculty of the Ohio Medical College. Sister Anthony was [illegible]ought into relation with Dr [illegible]Black-[illegible]esident of the O[illegible]d

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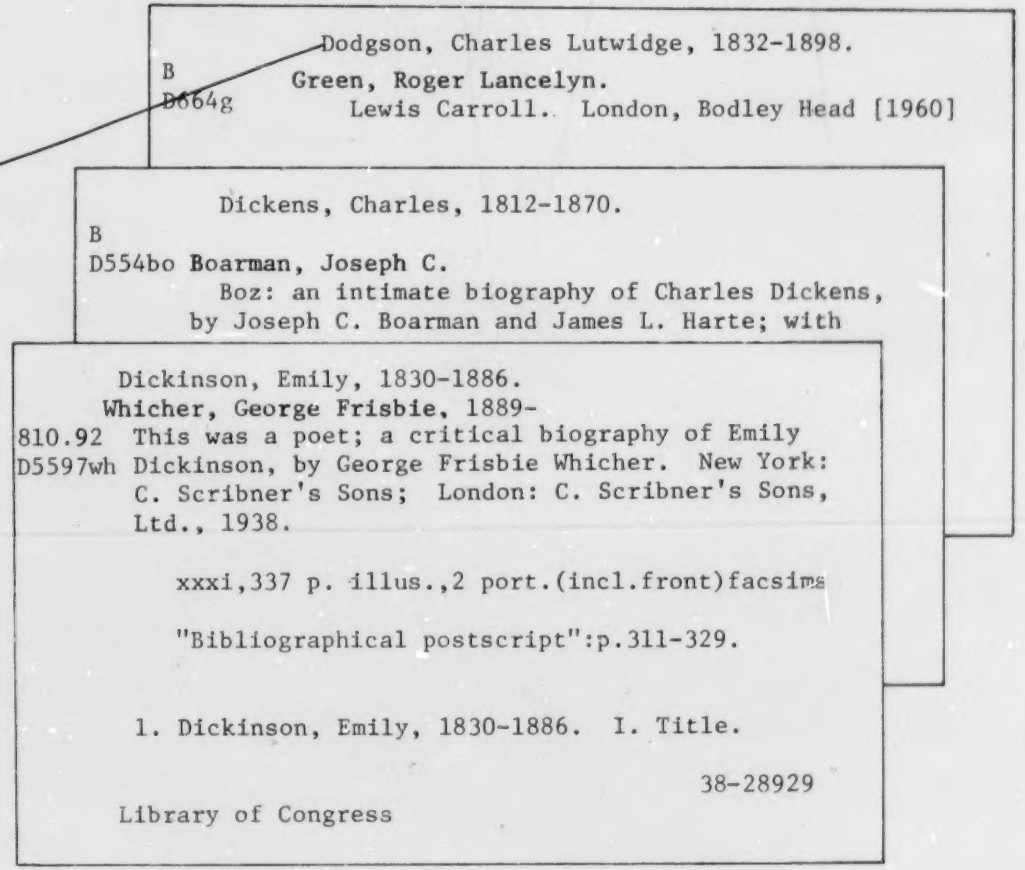
Further sources of biographical information may be found by using the subject card catalog. Books containing information about individuals will be filed under the person's name. Care must be taken when engaging in this method of research, however, because every source listed under a person's name may not be biographical. Rather, the work may be criticism of an author's works or simply a commentary on one aspect of a person's life.

These two examples are standard biographies.

Note that biographies of people who use a pseudonym are listed under the person's real name, as shown in the top example -- "Lewis Carroll" was the pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson.

This book on Emily Dickinson focuses on her life as a poet and on her poetry, rather than on her entire life history.



Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge, 1832-1898.

B
D664g **Green, Roger Lancelyn.**
Lewis Carroll. London, Bodley Head [1960]

Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870.

B
D554bo **Boarman, Joseph C.**
Boz: an intimate biography of Charles Dickens, by Joseph C. Boarman and James L. Harte; with

Dickinson, Emily, 1830-1886.
Whicher, George Frisbie, 1889-
810.92 This was a poet; a critical biography of Emily
D5597wh Dickinson, by George Frisbie Whicher. New York: C. Scribner's Sons; London: C. Scribner's Sons, Ltd., 1938.

xxxi,337 p. illus.,2 port.(incl.front)facsims

"Bibliographical postscript":p.311-329.

1. Dickinson, Emily, 1830-1886. I. Title.

38-28929

Library of Congress

These biographical reference sources have various uses. The user may want to verify the birth or death date of a person, become acquainted with certain details of a person's life, or confirm events that occurred during a person's life. Biographical reference sources will readily and conveniently answer these questions and others.

When using biographical references sources it is helpful to know a person's nationality, birth and death dates (or at least the time period in which the person lived), and his or her profession. Although these facts are not essential, knowledge of them will facilitate research by providing clues to which particular biographical source to consult.

Question:

4. What are two major library sources for finding biographical material?

_____

_____

_____

(answers to questions on page 42)

V ALMANACS AND YEARBOOKS

Almanacs and yearbooks are obvious reference sources. They provide quick access to statistical information in several forms: tables, charts, lists and brief articles covering topics from election results and population statistics to sports records and temperature readings.

THE WORLD ALMANAC 1975 provides much up-to-date information--for example, on streaking.

Off-Beat News in 1974

If those "sinister forces" which perpetrated shortages, crises of a hundred sorts, wars, Watergate and inflation thought they could throw humanity off-stride in 1974, they fell short. All they managed was to throw people off-beat, for off-beat was the tempo in 1974.

In the spring more than young men's fancy was aired as the phenomenon of streaking thrust itself onto the world vista. Begun as a campus rite of spring, the streak was soon embraced by an appreciative, bad-news-weary world.

A Streak of Daring

Lone streakers and highly-organized streak teams bared all coast-to-coast, during televised events including the Academy Awards broadcast, on trains, in planes, while ski-jumping in Missoula, Montana, waterskiing in Hong Kong and even at St. Peter's Square in the Vatican. Even a harish stock broker turned in a Wall Street streak. And, completing some sort of cycle, 20 members of a soccer club in Coventry, England dashed *au naturel* through the town which had given the world Lady Godiva.

Streaking never caught on in China, perhaps because Chinese youth were too busy singing one of the top popular songs there: How I Love To Carry Fertiliser Up the Mountainside for the Commune.

At the other end of the fertiliser business, cows in Atsugi, Japan were fed newspapers as part of a government experiment soaking cheap hay substitutes. The cows continued to produce good milk and it seemed likely newspapers would be headed for greater ends than birdcage bottoms.

While the cows were busy digesting the news of the
Spain were awaiting their first
women. Government offi-
to discriminatory laws
ing bulls publicly.

year sentence, who earned a two-year diploma through a special rehabilitation program. At commencement exercises the prisoner picked up his sheepskin — and vanished.

But at least one among the lawless saw the light. He wrote Canadian tax authorities: "I haven't been able to sleep since cheating on my income tax. I enclose a check for $500. If still unable to sleep, will send you the balance."

No Shortage of Shortages

Shortages, real and imagined, were prominent in the news of the year. With high-priced gasoline in short supply at the end of long gas lines, walking and bicycling took on greater appeal.

One group of bicyclists saved time, as well as money and fuel, in a 21-mile trip to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. The amateur bicyclists challenged, and beat, a commuter train over the last stretch of the Chicago to Lake Geneva route.

Highway fatality figures in California were reduced because of the high cost of gassing-up. In this case it was the lack of saloon gassing-up that diminished the accidents. According to the State Highway Patrol Commissioner the rising cost of the price of a drink is driving the drinking drivers out of their taverns and into their homes where their own bottles may be consumed more economically — and more safely.

Drinkers in Warsaw, Poland, too were driven — into the moonshine business. With vodka rising in price by 23 per cent, sales dropped by one-fourth. Coincidentally, sugar and yeast sales began to boom.

Some citizens in Leningrad had trouble with
drink than the price
ed a neighborho
arranged
sour

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS, 1975 ed.; Newspaper Enterprise Association, New York, 1974.

Almanacs have indexes to make their information accessible. THE WORLD ALMANAC has an alphabetical index at the front of each volume (volumes are consecutive by year) outlining its coverage of statistical information in social, industrial, religious, educational and political fields.

Brief information is available on topics of current interest.

Almanacs are concise and are packed full of information. Use of their indexes to find material within them is a necessity. This example is from THE WORLD ALMANAC.

Note detailed information provided about the states.

Hunt, E. Howard (1973) 809
Hunter's Moon 218
Huntington, W.Va. 620
Population 182
Huon Island (Fr.) 532
Hurdling records
Olympic records 822, 824
World 861, 862
Hurricanes 816
Agnes (1972) 806
Descriptive 243
Fifi (Honduras) 946-947
Names of (1975) 243
Huss, John (1415) 780
Hydroelectric projects 119-120
Federal power 418
Non-Federal plants 120
World's largest 119-120
Hydrogen, atomic bombs
(See Atomic, Hydrogen bombs)

—I—

IAEA 590
ICAO 590
IDA 590
IFC 590
ILO 590
IMCO 590
ITU 590
Iberian Peninsula 563, 567
Ice Hockey (see Hockey, Ice)
Iceland 539
Area, capital, population 539
Merchant fleet 129
[illegible] 591
[illegible]vik (population) 596
[illegible] 124
[illegible]941) ..... [illegible]

Ele[illegible]
Governor 48
Lake, largest 411
Marriage, divorce laws 961, 962
Name, origin of 707
Population
—Cities and towns 164
—Counties, county seats 186-187
Taxes 57-62
Territory 679
Vital statistics 951-968
Ifni (Morocco) 555
Ijsselmeer 580
Illinois
See States, U.S.
Admission, area, cap. 680, 709
Agriculture 424-426, 429-432
Birth, death statistics 952, 963
Chicago (see Chicago)
Elections 734, 738
Kerner, Otto guilty (1973) 806
Lake, largest 411
Marriage, divorce laws 961, 962
Name, origin of 707
Population
—Cities and towns 164-166
—Counties, county seats 187
Springfield (see Springfield)
Taxes 65-71
Vital statistics 951-968
Immigration, emigration—
Admissions 733
Canada 506
Regulations, U.S. 731-732
Impeachment
Articles of 36-38, 39

Income tax, cities 64
Income tax, federal 61-66
Amendment, 16th 726
Deductions 61-63
Filing requirements 61
Rate schedules 62
Returns, 1972 63
Returns, types of 61
Returns, By Income 64
Income tax, state 65, 66, 67, 69
Incubation, gestation 463
Independence Day 379
Independence, Decl. of 717-718
Independence Hall 728
Index of American Design 661
Index Numbers—
Business 95
Consumer prices 57
Cost of Living (cities) 596
Employment 103
Factory earnings 103
Farms 425
Farm product prices 425
Industrial production 95
Manufacturers 103
Production workers 103
Wholesale prices 95
India, Republic of 540-541
Area, capital, population 540
Cities (population) 596
Gandhi (1948) 540, 801
Goa 540
Gold production 92
Gold reserve 92
Grain pledge, U.S. 948
Kashmir 540-541
Language 541
Nu[illegible] 932

[illegible]s, measures ..... [illegible]
Indian Ocean—
Area, depth ..... 405, 4[illegible]
Islands, areas 407
Indian Territory (Okla.) 693, 709
Indiana 680-681
See States, U.S.
Admission, area, cap. 680, 709
Agriculture 424-426, 429-432
Birth, death statistics 952, 963
Elections 734, 738
Evansville (see Evansville)
Fort Wayne (see Fort Wayne)
Governor 48
Indianapolis (see Indianapolis)
Lake, largest 411
Marriage, divorce laws 961, 962
Name, origin of 707
Population
—Cities and towns 166
—Counties, county seats 187-188
Taxes 65-71
Territory 680
Vital statistics 951-968
Indianapolis, Indiana 620-621
Buildings, tall 669
Mayor 49
Population 150, 166
Indianapolis Speedway
Indianapolis 500 884
Indians, American 423
Black Hawk War (1832) 787
Crazy Horse (1876) 791
Custer's last stand (1876) 791
French and Indian War (1754) 784
Geronimo surrender (1886) 791
Incas 561

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS, 1975 ed.; Newspaper Enterprise Association, New York, 1974

INFORMATION PLEASE is another general information almanac. It includes articles reviewing sporting, theater, fiction and musical events of the year, as well as statistical descriptions of many countries. It also has a "celebrated person" section in which names and birth and death dates of famous persons are given.

Statistical data provided by INFORMATION PLEASE may be borrowed from other sources.

RELIGION

★

Estimated Membership of the Principal Religions of the World

Source: Britannica Book of the Year, 1974

Statistics of the world's religions are only very rough approximations. Aside from Christianity, few religi If any, attempt to keep statistical records; and even Protestants and Catholics employ different method counting members. All persons of whatever age who have received baptism in the Catholic Church are cour as members, while in most Protestant Churches only those who "join" the church are numbered. The compi of statistics is further complicated by the fact that in China one may be at the same time a Confucian, a Ta and a Buddhist. In Japan, one may be both a Buddhist and a Shintoist.

Religion	North America[1]	South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania[2]	Tota
Total Christian	224,933,250	163,567,000	372,425,700	87,396,500	98,862,000	20,609,000	967,79
Roman Catholic	128,995,500	157,831,000	179,684,000	46,456,500	34,587,000	4,395,000	551,94
Eastern Orthodox	4,117,000	54,000	67,380,700	2,135,000	17,410,000	484,000	91,58
Protestant	91,820,750	5,682,000	125,361,000	38,805,000	46,865,000	15,730,000	324,26
Jewish[3]	6,344,475	680,700	3,983,750	3,064,050	297,950	73,000	14,44
Muslim	205,000	185,000	4,088,000	414,796,000	93,328,500	572,000	513,17
Zoroastrian	–	–	–	180,600	450	–	18
Shinto	55,000	90,000	–	63,005,000	–	–	63,15
Taoist	15,000	12,000	–	31,340,700	–	–	31,36
Confucian	92,165	90,000	40,000	275,630,700	500	45,500	275,89
Buddhist	142,000	175,000	200,000	223,136,500	2,000	–	223,65
Hindu	65,000	470,000	300,000	513,755,500	461,000	529,000	515,58
TOTAL	231,851,890	165,269,700	381,037,450	1,612,305,550	192,952,400	21,828,500	2,605,24

[1] Includes Central America and West Indies. [2] Includes Australia and New Zealand, as well as islands of the Pacific. [3] Includes total Jewish population, whether or not related to the synagogue.

INFORMATION PLEASE lists record holders for a series of sporting events.

CASTING

Source: Paul N. Jones, American Casting Association.

INLAND

(Toronto, Ont., Aug. 7-11)

Combined

Grand all around champion–Steve Rajeff, San Francisco
Anglers All around–Rajeff
All distance–Rajeff . . . . . 5,246 ft
All accuracy–Rajeff . . . . . 584 pts
Distance plugs–Rajeff . . . . . 3,485 ft
Distance flies–Rajeff . . . . . 1,761 ft
Accuracy plugs–Rajeff . . . . . 289 pts
Accuracy flies–Rajeff . . . . . 295 pts

Distance Single Events

	Avg. ft	Longest ft
¼-oz. plug–Rajeff	267½	279
¼-oz. plug–Zack Wilson, Delaware, Ohio	435½	447
1 oz. plug–Rajeff	498½	521
One-hand fly–Rajeff	203½	208
Two-hand fly–Rajeff	231	234
Angler's fly–Rajeff	152½	155

Accuracy Single Events

Dry Fly–Tie between Rajeff and Ed Lanser, St. Louis . 100 pts
Trout fly–Rajeff . . . . . 100 pts
Bass bug–Zack Wilson . . . . . 96 pts
¼-oz. plug–Rajeff . . . . . 99 pts
¼-oz. plug–Larry Moffett, Cincinnati . . . . . 96 pts
¼-oz. plug–Terry Schneider, Jeffersonville, Ind. . . . 98 pts

WOMEN

Combined

All accuracy–Ann Strobel, New Orleans *97 pts
Accuracy plugs–Cecilia Stahl, St. Lo[illegible]
[illegible] flies–Pauline Cath[illegible]

Yearbooks are like almanacs in the kind of information that they offer. They may not be as diverse in their coverage when compared to almanacs, but they may be more detailed in the information that they do offer. Encyclopedias publish yearbooks to keep the initial edition up-to-date. Important events of the year, new discoveries and updated statistical information are recorded. Thus supplemented, the detailed articles of the initial edition remain valid.

MIDDLE EAST

The year in the Middle East divided into two sharply different phases, the first lasting three quarters of the year, the second the remaining three months. The first nine months of the year were not exceptional. They exhibited the usual unhappy mélange of terrorist activity by Arab organizations, Israeli retaliation, small-scale military clashes, and ineffective UN condemnations. The last quarter of the year was taken up with the violence of the fourth Arab-Israeli war and, after its suspension, subsequent negotiations. Though the war resulted in large losses in men and still more in matériel, the events that followed suggested that future developments in the Middle East might take a happier turn; there was some promise of a stable peace that would be more than a truce between wars.

Terrorist Activities. Arab guerrilla activities resulted in considerable loss of life in [illegible]. Two [illegible]erican diplomats and one [illegible] [illegible]d by Black [illegible]

Encyclopedia yearbooks keep initial volumes up-to-date by providing the latest information in a given area, as in these examples from AMERICANA YEARBOOK 1974.

UNMANNED SATELLITES AND PROBES, 1973 HIGHLIGHTS

Name	Launch site[1] and date	Launch vehicle[2]	Spacecraft weight at liftoff (pounds)[3]	Initial apsides of orbit (miles)[4]	Initial period (minutes)	Initial inclination (degrees)	Remarks
Luna 21	B, Jan. 8	N.A.	N.A.	Trajectory to moon			Deployed lunar rover
Molniya 1-23	B, Feb. 3	N.A.	N.A.	292/24,359	703	65.0	Communications satellite
Prognoz 3	B, Feb. 15	N.A.	1,860	366/124,500	5,783	65.0	Solar observatory
Meteor 14	P, March 20	N.A.	N.A.	548/561	102.6	81.2	Meteorological satellite
Salyut 2	B, April 3	N.A.	N.A.	134/162	89.0	51.6	Space station test
Pioneer 11	K, April 5	A-C	572	Trajectory to Jupiter			Fly by Jupiter
Molniya 2-5	B, April 5	N.A.	N.A.	326/24,750	717.7	65.2	Communications satellite
Intercosmos-Copernicus 500	P, April 19	N.A.	N.A.	126/966	102.2	48.5	Solar and ionosphere research
Telesat B (Anik 2)	K, April 20	Delta	1,240	Geostationary orbit at 109° west			Communications satellite
Meteor 15	P, May 29	N.A.	N.A.	529/557	102.4	81.2	Meteorological satellite
Explorer 49	K, June 10	Delta	442	Trajectory to moon			In lunar orbit
Molniya 2-6	P, July 11	N.A.	N.A.	609/24,409	705	65.3	Communications satellite
Mars 4	B, July 21	N.A.	10,200	Trajectory to Mars			Exploration of Mars from orbit and on surface
Mars 5	B, July 25	N.A.	10,200	Trajectory to Mars			
Mars 6	B, Aug. 6	N.A.	10,200	Trajectory to Mars			
Mars 7	B, Aug. 9	N.A.	10,200	Trajectory to Mars			

Some yearbooks are specialized. These are published by various agencies to present events of the past year relating to the agency. An example of this is the STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE U.S., issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. It contains a wealth of information about social, political and economic developments in the United States. This is an indispensable work offering not only a primary source of current information but also references to further information.

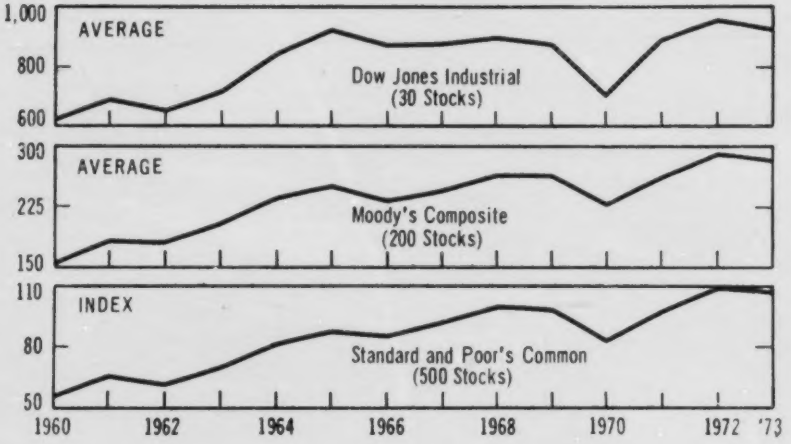
"a "classic" is a book which people praise and don't read."
M. Twain

57

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE U.S. may be the best source to use to obtain statistical information on topics pertaining to the United States.

FIG. XXIX. STOCK PRICES: 1960 TO 1973

[Indexes based on weekly average closing prices. See table 756]



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

58

When beginning to research a topic, it may be helpful to know what is available in the form of bibliographies already accumulated on that topic. Good bibliographies can provide background information, and can serve as a basis upon which users may build their own bibliography. Also, it is useful to know what research has already been done on a topic so that duplication of research can be avoided, so that results of prior research can be checked, or so that new avenues of study or approach can be discovered. Finally, existing bibliographies can refer the user to sources hitherto undiscovered or not considered.

According to the Bible a giant named "Og" survived the Flood, lived for 500 years and was slain by Moses.

Because bibliographies are so essential to research, it is only natural that there should be bibliographies compiled of bibliographies. Such bibliographies of bibliographies function like any other index. One outstanding example of this kind of reference source is the BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX, which is similiar in format to the READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. By looking up a topic in this book, users will find a list of books and periodicals that themselves list books and periodicals on the topic. The BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX is updated three times each year.

Looking up a topic in BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX provides users with a list of materials that contain bibliographies on a subject--in this case, North American Indians.

INDIANS of North America-

Religion and mythology

Brown, Vinson. Voices of earth and sky; the vision life of the native Ams. and their culture heroes. Stackpole bks. '74 p215-24

See also
Indians of North America—Magic - Peyotism

Reservations

See also
Bosque Redondo Indian reservation

Rites and ceremonies

Navaho figurines called dolls. Mus. of Navaho ceremonial art '72 p73-5

Swanson, G. E. Search for a guardian spirit: a process of empowerment in simpler societies. Ethnology 12:374-8 J1 '73

Silversmithing

Bedinger, Margery. Indian silver; Navajo and Pueblo jewelers Univ. of N.Mex. press '73 p243-56

Social conditions

See also
Indians of North America—Urban residence

Social life and customs

Jones, Louis Thomas. Love, Indian style. Naylor '73 p 147-50

Textile industry and fabrics

Bennett, Noël. Weaver's pathway; a clarification of the spirit trail in Navajo weaving. Northland press '74 p63-4

Urban residence

Council of planning librarians. Supplement to the general bibliography section of James N. Kerri's American Indians (U.S. and Canada) a bibliog. of contemporary studies and urban res (Exchange bibliog. no376/377) by James N. Kerri. (Exchange bibliog. no594) The council '74 30p

Wars

McNitt, Frank. Navajo wars; military campaigns, slave raids and reprisals. Univ. of N.Mex. press '72 p447-55

O'Donnell, James H. Southern Indians in the American revolution. Univ. of Tenn. press '73 p 147-64

Shiley, H. A. Select bibliography of articles on military & Indian conflicts on [illegible] frontier. (In Brandes Troopers West; milita[illegible] the Am. fronti[illegible]

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Other reference sources that may supply useful information are BOOK REVIEW DIGEST and BOOK REVIEW INDEX. These two sources function like periodical indexes by listing articles that review books. These reviews may be used to judge whether sources being used for a term paper are authoritative. They may also be used on a general basis to learn what critics had to say about a book being read for a class or for outside enjoyment.

John Brallier is considered the first professional football player. In 1895 he was paid $10 to play in a game between two neighboring cities in Pennsylvania.

63

64

BOOK REVIEW DIGEST indexes selected book reviews and also includes excerpts from certain reviews. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author of the book being reviewed. Each author entry sets forth title, pagination, price, year of publication, publisher, etc., followed by a listing of all reviews appearing in the list of selected periodicals. In addition to the author entry section, there is a subject and title index. This series is shelved in the Bibliography Room, and is published monthly, except February and July. A cumulative volume is published each year.

65

BOOK REVIEW DIGEST contains summaries of the reviews cited.

VONNEGUT, KURT. Welcome to the monkey house: a collection of short works, by Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. 298p $5.95 Delacorte press
68-14979

A collection of stories and essays which "ranges in time from pieces written in 1950 to 1968, and in subject from observations on Barnstable Village on Cape Cod to a fictional exchange of letters between the fathers of deceased American and Soviet astronauts. In between, there's some semi-science fiction and . . . a fictional venture into cold war political psychology." (Publishers' Weekly)

Reviewed by Gerard Reedy
America 119:190 S 14 '68 650w

Reviewed by Charles Nicol
Atlantic 222:123 S '68 1400w

"[This] is a revised and augmented collection of [the author's] best short stories (an earlier version, Canary in a Cathouse, was issued in paperback in 1962 and is out of print). The stories come from Atlantic, Collier's, Esquire, Playboy and other slicks, and Vonnegut is uncertain enough of their reception in hardcover to worry them over in an honest, edgy preface. 'The contents of this book are samples of work I sold in order to finance the writing of the novels. Here one finds the fruits of Free Enterprise.' The stories are better than that, though not so good as the novels. The novels are extraordinary. . . . Vonnegut was writing black humor long before anyone gave it that name. . . . [His] writing is relentlessly satiric. . . . The apocalyptic themes of Vonnegut's books . . . have been truncated from the stories in [this collection]. They were stories written to sell . . . and they carry along a burdensome weight of disguise. . . . The best piece in the book is not a story at all, but a review of Random House's new dictionary." Richard Rhodes
Book World p4 Ag 18 '68 1550w

Christian Science Monitor p25 D 5 '68 200w

Reviewed by Sara Blackburn
Nation 207:286 S 23 '68 150w

Reviewed by L. L. King
N Y Times Bk R p4 S 1 '68 1100w

"Vonnegut cultists on campus and other admirers of his full-length works like 'Cat's Cradle' and the uproarious 'God Bless You, Mr. Rosewater' [BRD 1965], will recognize their beloved, giggling fantast in these minor, free-lance efforts, but only dimly. . . . The real Vonnegut matured as a witty artis-
-ty, a sci-fi gag writer. Prob-
-his collection takes pl-
. . . Unread-

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66

BOOK REVIEW INDEX, very simply, indexes alphabetically by author all reviews that appeared in more than two-hundred periodicals. Each entry sets forth the name of the book being reviewed, the periodical title, the volume, the date and the page on which the article appears. It is published bimonthly, with an annual cumulative volume. It is shelved in the Bibliography Room.

Candy
"Candy
Is dandy
But liquor
Is quicker"
Ogden Nash

There are no excerpts from reviews in BOOK REVIEW INDEX; it simply cites articles or reviews. A list of periodical titles that are abbreviated in the citations appears at the front of each volume.

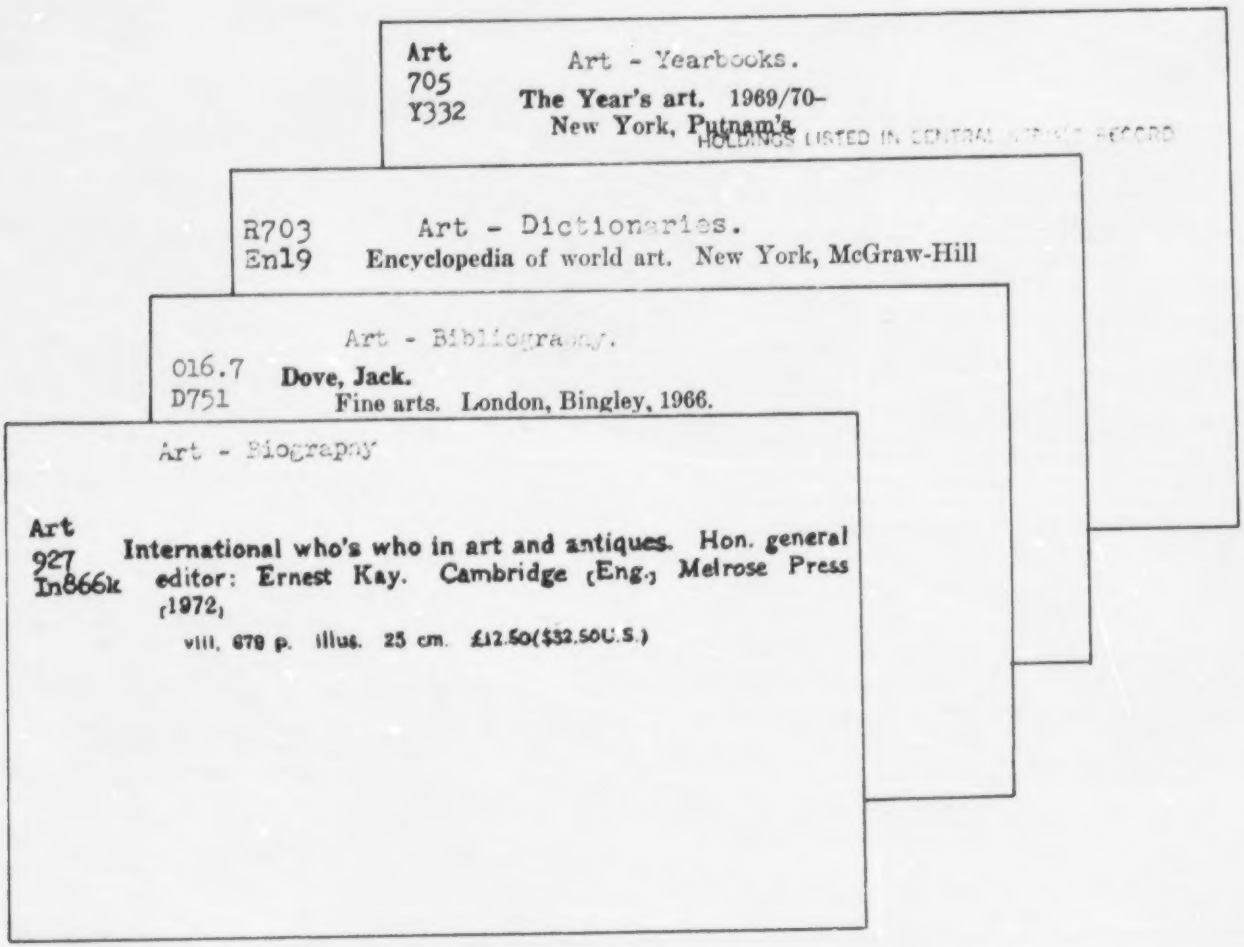
WOLFE, Patricia M - Linguistic Change And The Great Vowel Shift In English / LJ - v98 - My 1 '73 - p1486
WOLFE, Patricia M - Linguistic Change And The Great Vowel Shift In English / TLS - Ag 3 '73 - p909
WOLFE, Peter - Graham Greene The Entertainer / BL - v69 - D 15 '72 - p377
WOLFE, Peter - Graham Greene The Entertainer / Choice - v10 - Ap '73 - p293
WOLFE, Stephen L - Biology Of The Cell / Choice - v9 - F '73 - p1616
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / Am - v129 - Ag 18 '73 - p98
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / Am - v129 - N 17 '73 - p386
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / Atl - v232 - Jl '73 - p99
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / BL - v70 - S 1 '73 - p6
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / BL - v70 - S 15 '73 - p114
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / CSM - v65 - Je 20 '73 - p11
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / CSM - v65 - Ag 8 '73 - p11
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / Comt - v56 - O '73 - p84
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / KR - v41 - Ap 15 '73 - p507
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / LJ - v98 - My 1 '73 - p1479
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / NYT - v122 - Je 27 '73 - p63
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / NYTBR - Jl 22 '73 - p20
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / New R - v169 - Ag 11 '73 - p22
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / PW - v203 - Ap 9 '73 - p63
WOLFE, Tom - The New Journalism / World - v2 - Je 5 '73 - p57
WOLFE, Tom - The Right Stuff / Am - v129 - O 6 '73 - p250
WOLFE, Tom - The Right Stuff / LJ - v98 - O 1 '73 - p2889
WOLFENSTEIN, E Victor - The Revolutionary Personality / NYRB - v20 - Mr 8 '73 - p25
WOLFERT, Paula - Couscous And Other Good Food From Morocco / KR - v41 - Ag 15 '73 - p959
WOLFERT, Paula - Couscous And Other Good Food From Morocco / LJ - v98 - S 1 '73 - p2441
WOLFF, Angelika - Mom, I Broke My Arm / LJ - v98 - Mr 15 '73 - p1021
WOLFF, Cynthia Griffin - Samuel Richardson And The Eighteenth-Century Puritan Character / Choice - v10 - Jl '73 - p779
WOLFF, Cynthia Griffin - Samuel Richardson And The Eighteenth-Century Puritan Character / LJ - v98 - My 1 '73 - p1490
WOLFF, Ernst - Chou Tso-Jen / WHR - v27 - Winter '73 - p93
WOLFF, John U - Beginning Indonesian. Pts. 1-2 / JAS - v32 - [illegible] '73 - p565
Konrad - The Teaching Of Artur Schnabel / [illegible]
1140

VII FINDING REFERENCE SOURCES

It is one thing to know that dictionaries, encyclopedias and yearbooks exist; it is something else to apply this knowledge to the research process. This may be accomplished by using the subject card catalog. Reference books are filed in this catalog as subdivisions of particular subject headings. They may be found by looking up a particular discipline and then treating the type of book desired as a subdivision. For example, to find a dictionary on Art, the user would look under "ART - DICTIONARIES". This method may be applied to find any reference source--dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographies, bibliographies and yearbooks. (Encyclopedias are filed under the subdivision "dictionaries" because of their similarity to them.)

The 1ST successful balloon ascension in the United States was made on January 9, 1793.

It is by use of the subject card catalog that particular reference sources are identified and located.



71

If then a bibliography for a particular aspect of literature were needed, it could be found by looking up "LITERATURE - BIBLIOGRAPHY" in the subject card catalog. Current events in the field of literature, available in, say, a yearbook, could be found by looking up "LITERATURE - YEARBOOKS". Remember, this method may be applied to any area: "PHILOSOPHY - DICTIONARIES," "MUSIC - BIBLIOGRAPHY," "EDUCATION - BIOGRAPHY," and so on.

William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) was born in Scott County, Iowa, on February 26, 1846.

Many times the subdivision "Bio-bibliography" appears. This refers to a bibliography which also gives some biographical details about the authors.

808.8 Literature - Year-books.
Am35 The **American** spectator year book ... New York, Frederick A. Stokes company, 1934–

R803 Literature - Dictionaries.
B389 **Beckson, Karl E** 1926–
A reader's guide to literary terms, a dictionary [by] Karl Beckson and Arthur Ganz. New York, Noonday Press

803 Literature - Bio-bibliography.
C748 **The Concise encyclopedia of modern world literature. Edited by Geoffrey Grigson.** [1st ed.] New York. Hawthorn

Literature - Bibliography.

016.8 Harvard University. Library.
H2614*l* Literature: general and comparative. Classification schedule, classified listing by call number, alphabetical listing by author or title, chronological listing. Cambridge, Distributed by the Harvard University Press, 1968.
iv, 189 p. 29 cm. (Its Widener library shelflist, no.18)

73

74

Finally, a book kept at the reference desk serves as a guide to the materials in the reference collection. The book, GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS, by Constance M. Winchell, covers subjects ranging from General Reference Works through the Humanities, Social Sciences, History, Area Studies, and Pure and Applied Sciences. Within each subject area each type of reference work is dealt with--dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographies, bibliographies, etc. It goes far beyond the material discussed in this unit and covers guides, handbooks, manuals, atlases, and many other types of reference sources (including foreign language materials). It has an author/title and a subject index. Through this book the user will not only find out what material is available in a given area, but will also be able to evaluate the sources, since Winchell provides a brief description of each item listed.

OCCULTISM

Caillet, Albert Louis. Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques ou occultes. Paris, Dorbon, 1912–13. 3v. **EH41**

Subtitle: Sciences des mages. Hermétique. Astrologie. Kabbale. Franc-Maçonnerie. Médecine ancienne. Mesmerisme. Sorcellerie. Singularités. Aberrations de tout ordre. Curiosités. Sources bibliographiques et documentaires sur ces subjets.

Lists 11,648 items, with full title, imprint, and collation of each, and, in many cases, notes about the books and brief biographical data about the authors.

Hall, Trevor H. A bibliography of books on conjuring in English from 1580 to 1850. Minneapolis, Carl Waring Jones, Pub. of Magic, 1957. 96p. il. **EH42**

Spence, Lewis. Encyclopaedia of occultism, a compendium of information on the occult sciences, occult personalities, psychic science, magic, demonology, spiritism and mysticism. London, Routledge, 1920. 451p. il. **EH43**

Repr.: New Hyde Park, N.Y., University Books, 1960. 440p. "Verbatim except for an occasional correction of a misprint."

Thorndike, Lynn. History of magic and experimental science. N.Y., Macmillan, 1929: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1934–58. 8v. (v.3–6, History of Science Soc. Publ. n.s. 4) **EH44**

v. [illegible] centuries; v.3–4, 14th–15th centuries; v.5–6 [illegible]th century.

" with separate indexes [illegible]

[illegible] and to v.7

Reproduced by permission from GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS, 8th EDITION, by Constance M. Winchell, copyrighted 1967 by The American Library Association.

Reference materials generally hold the keys to the research process. Use them. They provide a good starting point for getting an overview of a topic and a list of other sources to consult. Knowing about reference materials and how to find them before starting on a term paper can save the novice researcher time that will be better spent putting the paper together.

Sometimes the process of getting started can be difficult. Consulting with an instructor or with a reference librarian can save the library user much time. Reference librarians are located in the reference area on the second floor of King Library - South. Do not be afraid to ask them for help; it is their job to help you.

LIBRARIANS TO CONTACT IN THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

KATE IRVINE

TRUDI BELLARDO

JENNIFER COFFMAN

NORMA JEAN GIBSON

ALEXANDER GILCHRIST

FAITH HARDERS

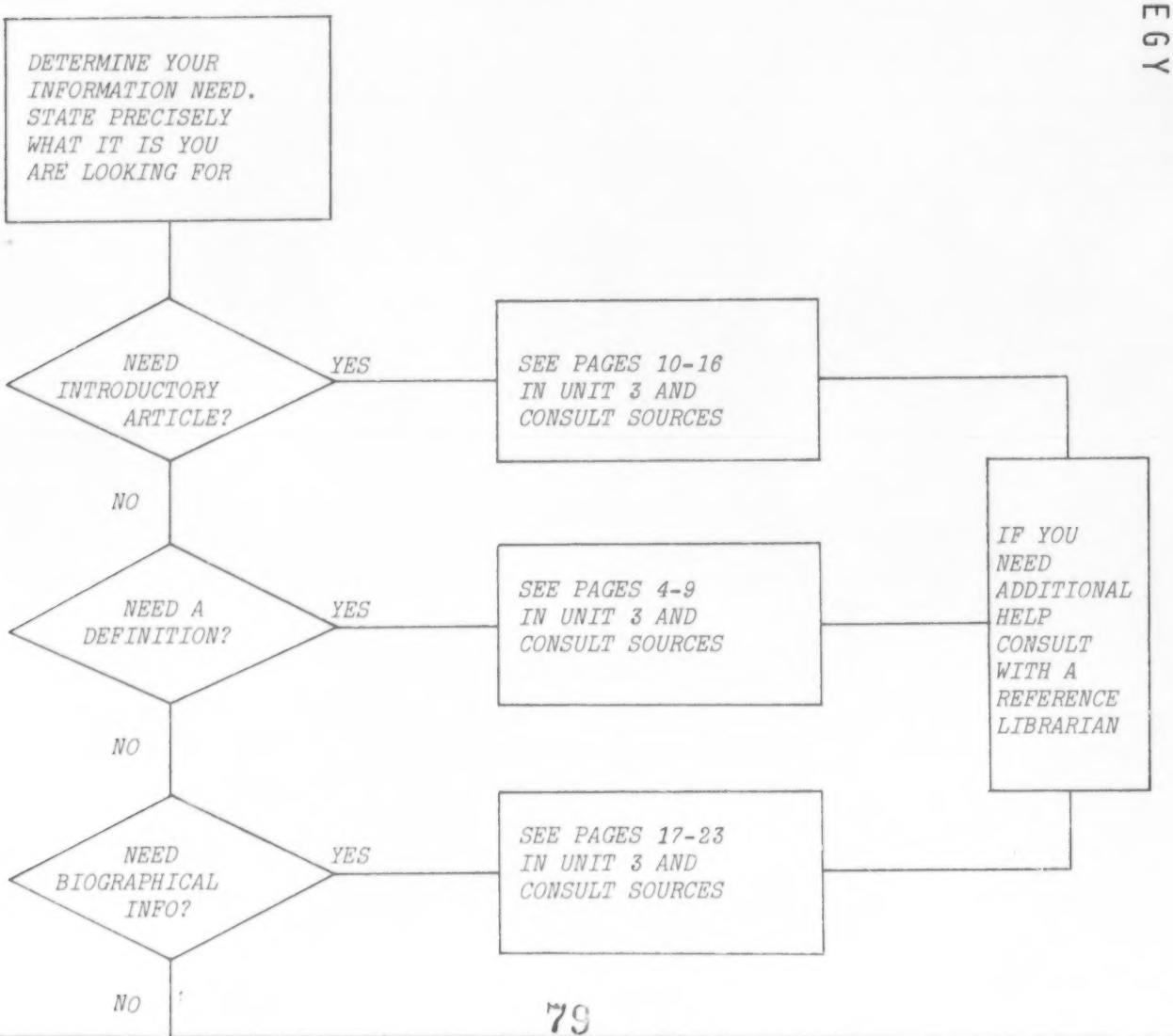
PATRICIA RENFRO

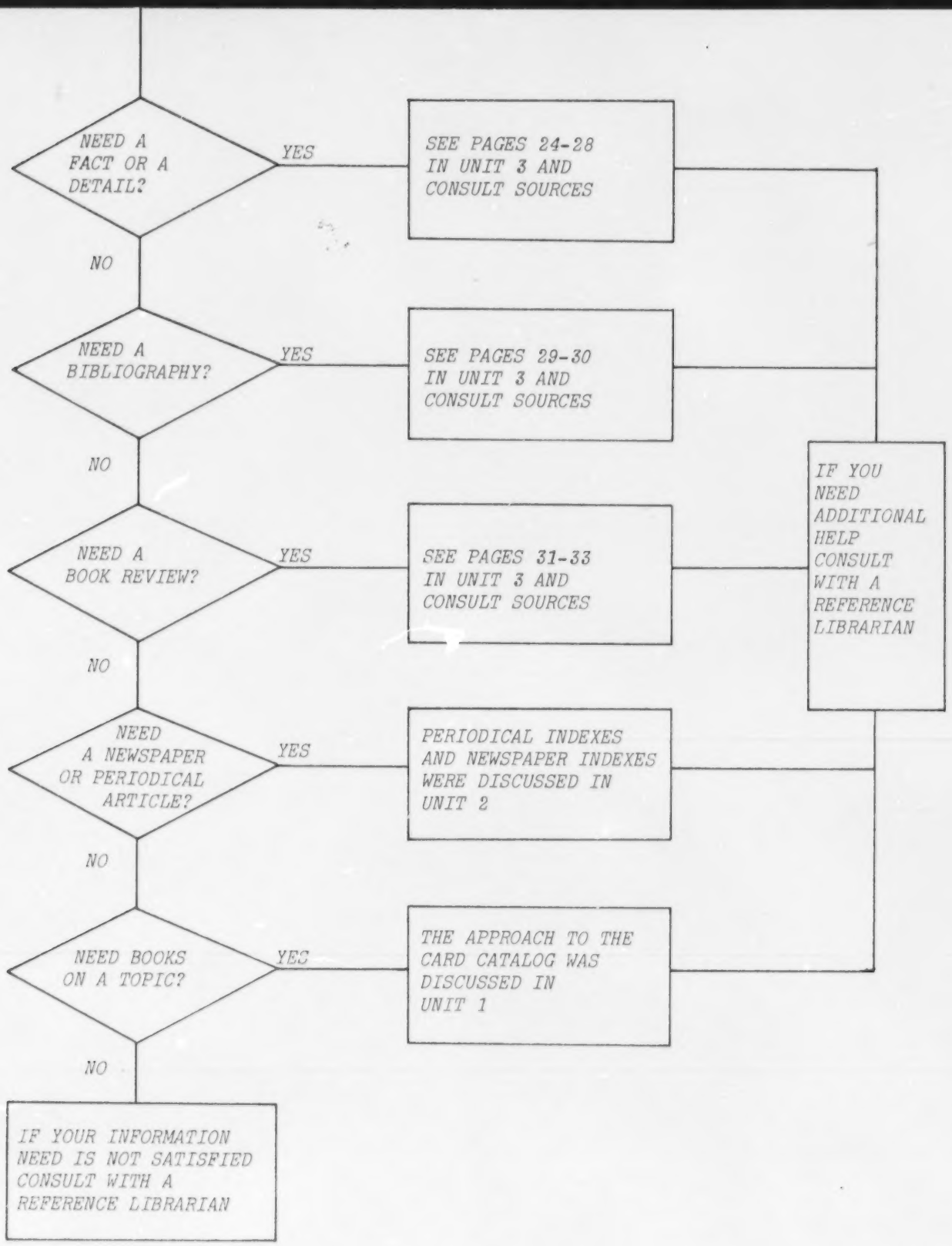
The American Professional Football Association, predecessor of the NFL, was founded in 1920. Franchises could be bought for $100.

VIII LIBRARY SEARCH STRATEGY

Library search strategy involves knowing what kind of information you want at every step in your research. At various stages of your research you may want different types of information. You may be looking for a fact, such as the date of an event or a statistical figure, or you may wish to find an introductory article on your topic. Each of these needs will require the use of different types of information sources.

The following search strategy flow chart will help categorize your information need and point you to the proper sources. If you still feel you need help, consult a reference librarian.




NEED A FACT OR A DETAIL?
YES
SEE PAGES 24-28 IN UNIT 3 AND CONSULT SOURCES
NO
NEED A BIBLIOGRAPHY?
YES
SEE PAGES 29-30 IN UNIT 3 AND CONSULT SOURCES
NO
NEED A BOOK REVIEW?
YES
SEE PAGES 31-33 IN UNIT 3 AND CONSULT SOURCES
NO
NEED A NEWSPAPER OR PERIODICAL ARTICLE?
YES
PERIODICAL INDEXES AND NEWSPAPER INDEXES WERE DISCUSSED IN UNIT 2
NO
NEED BOOKS ON A TOPIC?
YES
THE APPROACH TO THE CARD CATALOG WAS DISCUSSED IN UNIT 1
NO
IF YOUR INFORMATION NEED IS NOT SATISFIED CONSULT WITH A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN
IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL HELP CONSULT WITH A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Answers to questions:

1. (a) Unabridged dictionaries provide detailed definitions of current word usage.

   (b) Abridged dictionaries provide less detailed definitions but in more compact and easy-to-use form.

   (c) Dictionaries, such as OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, provide the history and origin of words.

   (d) Specialized dictionaries provide detailed word definitions in specific subject areas, such as medicine or science.

2. A dictionary defines words; an encyclopedia provides information about a topic, and may also serve as a resource for finding additional material through the use of a bibliography at the end of an article.

3. An encyclopedia article may provide an excellent overview of a topic as well as provide a bibliography listing additional, authoritative sources to consult. The specialized encyclopedias, such as INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, because of their detailed coverage of a topic in a discipline, may be particularly helpful in getting started with documentation of your ideas.

4. The various biographical indexes, such as BIOGRAPHY INDEX, CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, WHO'S WHO series, and the subject card catalog do not contain the biographical information but lead you to the sources that do have the information.

It's never really

the end